was quite obvious, and so it coe mend to be throughcut the entire session of the onvention until the nomination had been me, that the great question was
whether Gov. So ward would be nominated or whether
he would no be nominated. And the great inquiry
upon wh ch the solution of this question was to depend
was understood to be the public, honest, open, and
was understood to be the public, honest, open, and
was understood to be the public, honest, open, and
was not whether he was fit to be
nominated, for everybody knew and shouted that
he was—not whether he had deserved the choice of the
party so far as personal deserts should ever affect the
public action of a great party—not whether his public
duties entitled him to the nomiration, for on that point
too, there was no doubt; but the great pertine—tingriry—urged in private conversation, arged before the
interest delegations in public addresses, and arged by
all the means and influences that honest men felt at
fiberty to exert—was whether the party was large
emough, comprehensive enough, strong enough, secure
emough, to put its fortunes upon the prominent, and
vehou ent, and famous leader, that had carried them in
triumph through many fights. There was but little
feeling as to who the nominee would be until this question was determined. Very little feeling was manifested as to whether it should be Gov. Seward or not,
until this preliminary question should be tested by the
wisdom, the intelligence, the patience, and forbearance, of all the members of this Convention. The
calculations of the gentlemen who acted in your interout in favoring the nomination of our own Senator was
not misdirected, in their opinion, as to his strength
upon the ballot to be taken, or upon the fact that he
would combine a larger number of States and votes
than any one else.

Mr. Evarts then reviewed the result of the ballots, staned from Pinh Page.

than any one elec.

Mr. Evarts then reviewed the result of the ballots, and proceeded—Then, indeed, the fact was noticeable that the special srength and local support that was triged in behalf of the various other candidates was really insignificant in comparison with the general support of the present nomines, Abraham Lincoln. [Lou1 Cheers.] At the second ballot Gov. Seward still preserved his predominance, and the question was as to who could concentrate the votes that would not be thrown for Gov. Seward. [At this point the Seventeenth Ward Republican Club entered the Hall, a companied by a band.] This accession to Lincoln showed that the second question, which had waited the decision of the first, whether Gov. Seward could wisely and safely be nominated was approaching its solution in the minds of the Convention. That second question was, if Gov. Seward cannot be safely and wisely nominated, who can be? It was plain that men's minds were concentrating on the conviction that it was Abraham Linceln. [theers.] The third ballot extinguished the hopes and plans of your delegation in the non-ination of Gov. Seward, but we bring back his name to you from that Convention, more tonered and more beloved, with more power to conjure wish before this people, with more light and spleudor to attract and to diffuse political power than it ever had before. [Cheers.] If Gov. Seward was not the master of their judgments and of their hearts. [Cheers.] There was not a speech made of which his name and fame were not the burden. There was not a voice but felt that it was a sacrifice that had been made in the sense and feeling of daty, and yet it was a sacrifice which the party would recover from in its triumph. As to the distrust of the expediency of nominating Gov. Seward, there were of course two opinions. One, that the Republican party was a young, growing, and bold party—that an any one else. Mr. Evarts then reviewed the result of the ballo's and yet it was a sacrifice which the party would recover from in its triumph. As to the distrust of the expediency of nominating Gov. Seward, there were of course two opinions. One, that the Republican party was a young, growing, and bold party—that there was nothing of discouragement in its history hitherto; that without finehing, it had adhered to its principles, without fear it had followed its leaders, and that in every State where when a vacancy was to be filled in the United States Selate, but one spirit pervaded the party, and that was to find who was the ablest man to put into the post of danger and duty. The party had put twenty-four Selators into the United States Selate to sand by Gov. Seward and the party. [Cheers.] They saw that sacrifices had to be made, and that it required cours ge, nerve, and fidelity. But from a feeble beginning it had grown in four years to number 1,300,000 voters, and therefore favored that course of proceeding—of maintaining fidelity and principle, and recognizing the service, the party should put it forward, and unite the fortunes of the party and leader togetier, for weal or woe. Of course, with the same honesty, zeal, and intelligence which we could cham, the opposite opinion had prevailed, that the great point at this stage of our progress was to naure our success in the campaign—that we should put our standard into the hands of a leader who could expand our strength in the doubtful States, and lead us on to triumph, provided it was a true standard and was in a true hand. [Cheers.] The sentiment preponderated that it was not expedient to trust the standard in the hands of Gov. Seward, and he was not nowinated. Now, what led the Convention to make the nomination it did? None would take up with the nomination of a man who was not firm in the truth in he sights be had gove through. There was no more intention of nominating a man in the edges of the party than there was of nominating Judge Druglas or James Buchanan. [Laughter.] The reason why Lincoln was nominated when Sewa this State. [Cheers.] There was no feeling of animosity or discomfiture in this resolution, but we were wholly for the parry, and not for our State, or for our selves, or for any man in our State. We had a candidate for the Presidency. We submitted peacefully to his defeat, and let us hope to the satisfaction of the Convention in the nomination that disappointed us, and all we could do was to give our best judgment and carnest support to a candidate taken from the section of the country, from that portion of the parry, and with record which would make him a fit counterpart to Abraham Lincoln, to run through the whole line of the Republican party, from Maine to Illinois, as honest, able, and competent Republicans. Gentlemen, the platform of the party is before you. If there be anything wanting in it of distinctness or completeness as a statement of Republican principles, I have not observed the deficiency. Upon that platform and with these candidates there is to be a conflict with the Democracy, which will either sustain or defeat our men and our principles; and I say to you that in my judgment, on the issues that divide this people. A Republican success is neither doubtful nor insecure. The question is asked, "What are New York and the friends of Gox. Sew. with the Democracy, which will either sustain or defeat our men and our principles; and I say to you that in my judgment, on the issues that divide this people. A Republican success is neither doubtful nor insecure. The question is asked, "What are New-York and the friends of Gov. Seward going to do?" They are going to do exactly what they have always done for the Republican party. That is our duty, and our whole duty. [Cheers.] We are going to see to it that the Republican strength of 1856 and 1858 is exhibited in a enlarged and more vehement volume in the vote of 1860. Why not? When we go from these political considerations, and these questions of candidates, to the prospect of success are all the zeal of party warfare, we shall recur to the great sterling principles that divided the parties in 1856, and divide them now. Kansas stands the same now as it did in 56, not having advanced one inch toward the enjoyment of its rights, except just so far as the Republican party have succeeded, and so have advanced it. [Cheers.] Where you rule, in the popular branch of Congress, Kansas is successful. Where Democracy rules, in the Territorial Government, in the Executive of the Union, and in the Senate of the Union, and in the Senate of the United States, Kansas stands with all the shames and crimes against it, that were perpetrated four years ago, unredressed and unrepented of. [Cheers.] So, too, the great question that divides us—as to whether this is a slaveholding nation—as to whether the Constitution, when applied to the virgin soils of our new territories, engenders the growth of chattel slavery so ineradically that it is only when the new communities emancipate themselves from the Federal Government and become States, that they can rid themselves of its oppression and of its crimes. That is still the dogms of its Democracy, while still with as is the doctrine that ucitier Congress nor the Legislatures of the Ferrit, ries, nor the people, can introduce Slavery upon soil where the American Constitution and the Ame

can people, and that is the love of union.

to weigh which of these I prefer, for it is our liberty
that preserves our Union, and it is our liberty
serves our liberty. Our battless our Union that prety, and it was met on the side by the cry of
tally, in the judgment of the whole country, under the
cry of Liberty and of the whole country, under the
the cry of "Sin Union, the Democracy meet it by
cide betweer a the parties.

The RESIDENT then announced the Hon. F. P.
TR. CY Chairman of the California Delegation at the

TR' Cy Chairman of the California Delegation at the Chicago Convention. Judge Tracy was received with loud cheers. He said: SPEECH OF JUDGE TRACY.

Chicago Convention. Judge Tracy was received with loud cheers. He said:

SPECH OF JUDGE TRACY.

**Fellow-Chitzens: I have come a long way to attend to the nomination of the next President of the United States. [Cheers.] My whole heart and the whole heart of the delegation with me from California was with Mr. Evarts and the delegation from the State of New-York for Mr. Seward, [Loud cheers.] We felt that be towered above other men, as Saul stood, head and shoulders above his fellows. But in the event we felt that Mr. Lincoln would be a leader whom we could safely follow wherever his white plume shone amid the ranks of war. [Cheers.] We gave our hearts, our purposes, our hopes, to him, and as earnestly and as truly as it was possible for us to be diseiples of the true faith, we follow Honest Old Abe in this fight. [Loud cheers.] I have hardly anything, fellow-citizens, to say in addition to what has been uttered by Mr. Evarts. I cannot explain the system acts dupon in the Convention, or the history of its proceedings, as ably as be has done it. But I do say to you that we have a great work before us to be done. Let us not imagine that it is to be done lightly, or carelessly, or that our victory is to be won without an effort. We have a great work to do. [A VOICE—We have got the boys to do it. Applause and cheers.] Then let 's do it. [Renewed cheers.] It only wante a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and we can do it. [Cheers.] It is true, the 18th is not passed. Baltimore and Richmond are yet to be heard from. [Laughter.] There was an old man in my town in Connecticut (for I am a Connecticut Yankee [cheers and laughter], by the name of Ben Manning. Ben was walking along the road one day, where there was not a tree near nor a drop of water, with his son. "Leph, said he, "Leph, this is a good place to fish." [Laughter.] why, father," said Leph, "how is that!—there is no water here." "Oh, yes," said Ben, "but it is such a good place to twich. [Loud laughter.] Now, it seems to me, fellow-citizens,

opponents of Freedom was so plainly written on the wall, that he who runs, aye, even a Know-Nothing,

opponents of Freedom was so plainly written on the wall, that he who runs, aye, even a Know-Nothing, could read it. [Great laughter.] When he heard the great apostle of Democracy quoted by these men, he wished that the tomb of the Sage of Montecello could be unlocked; and that that statesman could come forth to witness the Democracy of 1869! There was an old man at Washington now whose knee were knocking together like Belshazzar's. [Laughter.] A man whose political death was near at hand, who dreaded his end, for the same reason that produced a similar effect in the mind of a vagabond, who had once seen better days, viz: that he had so used himself up with his evil habits that he was astamed to die and be laid out to be gazed upon. [Laughter.] The corruptions of the Administration were enormous. Until the late defalcations, he never heard of alternative Postmaster running away from a Pest-Office. They generally run toward one-[Laughter and applause.]

The speaker came, he said, from the fortunate rural districts of New-York where Republicans grew right out from the soil. A dissolution of the Union was impossible; he himself would shed the last drop of his blood to prevent it. In relation to Douglas's claim to the authorship of the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, he said Gen. Case, who was well called the Great Michipander, [laughter] long ago imagined that he hatched it. But it was first said and sealed by the mouths and deeds of our forefathers, and a bastard doctrine would never be allowed to take its place. The central part of the State of New-York, he said, was all a fire with Republican excitement. By the slave doctrine, as promulgated in recent decisions, the Administrationists attempted to foist Slavery upon the Northern States. They set up the power of the Federal forces against those of the sovering States. He longed to see the time come when the words of O'Conor might be applicable to America—"The moment he slave treade upon the free soil of Britam, the halter and the cord fall ahke to the dust."

No

Territorial Government, in the Executive of the Uniton, and in the Sanate of the Uniton and in the Sanate and in the Sanate and in the Sanate and in the Sanate and crimes against it, that were perpetuated four properties of the Sanate and erings against it, that were perpetuated four properties of the Sanate and erings against the Sanate and erings against it is only when the constitution, when applied to the virgin soils of our new territories, engenders the growth of chatted dayary so inetadeally that it is only when the new sequentiaties enumerated themselves from the Federal Cova, would be called on to say anything. He was required to the country. He was not to be a representative of the Republicance of the West in this country, the word of the sail the Acctine that deither Congress on in Logislatures of the Territ wise, nor the people, on in Logislatures of the Territ wise, nor the people on in Logislatures of the Territ wise, nor the people on in Logislatures of the Territ wise, nor the people on in Logislatures of the Territ wise, nor the people on in Logislatures of the Territ wise, nor the people on in Logislatures of the Territ wise, nor the people on in Logislatures of the Territ wise, nor the people on in Logislatures of the Territ wise, nor the people on in Logislatures of the Territ wise, nor the people on in Logislatures of the Territ wise, nor the people on in Logislatures of the Territ wise, nor the people on in Logislatures of the Territ wise, nor the people on in Logislature of the Territ wise, nor the people on in Logislature with the Logislature of the Territ wise, nor the people on in Logislature of the Territ wise, nor the people on in Logislature of the Territ wise, nor the people on in Logislature of the Territ wise, nor the people on in Logislature of the Territ wise, nor the people on in Logislature of the Territ wise, nor the people on in Logislature of the Territ wise, nor the people on in Logislature of the Territ wise, nor the people on in Logislature of the Territ wise, nor the p

have his time. If he had been born a Dutchmen, he was now in heart and sonl asgood an American as any one of them. He could not speak English well, but he would rather speak for justice and freedom in broken English than defend Slavery in good English. [Loud cheers.]

SPEECH OF GEN. J. W. NYE.

Gen. JAMES W. NYE was then introduced. He entirely concurred, not only in the Chicago nomination, but in every thing which had been done since. He remembered the time when his friend, Mr. Evarts, spoke in cloquent accesses for freedom, and the speaks

remembered the time when his friend, Mr. Evarts, spoke in elequent accents for freedom, and the applanse was very faint. Then business men in this city looked rather askance upon the men who dared avo w themselves Republicans. But he believed then that the voice of Freedom would ring out as clear hue on this island as anywhere on the continent. He rejoiced that the day had come, when that party, which had been held together so many years by bonds of steel [A voice—"Bonds of steeling you mean." Laughter, was fast dissevering and falling away. He had prophesied, monthe ago, in a public meeting, that the Charleston Convention would break up in a row. [Voices—We heard you]. I now prophesy that the Baltimore Convention would share the same fate. When such stomachs as Peter Cagger's and Dean Richnond's nauseated, it was time that men who digest in the ordinary way should be alarmed. [Great laughter]. None but tried men were needed to steer the ship of State in the present tempest. A change in the ocean-scene was close at hand—a marvelous change, like the one spoken of in the Scriptures, from abject darkness to great light. His friend, Gen. Bruce, had rightly said that the whole State of New-York was in a blazz for Lincoln and Hamlin. Nor would the City of New-York this time fall behind. [A Voice, through the grating above—"Where's poor Seward!"] Ah! said the speaker there is one of the malcontents left to peep yet. "Peep! peep!" Why, if he had any sense or sensibility, he would have died half an hour ago! [Laughter.] The word which neved his hearers was the same word which now led the Sicilians on to liberty under the lead of a Garibaldi. [Tremendous cheers.] The same word that irspired our own forefathers to consumma'e a glorious deed—the word Freedom, in and by which they should yet meet many times, to be victorious in the end. [Continued applause.]

SPEECHES OF GEO. WILLIAM CURTIS. spoke in elequent accents for freedom, and the ap-SPEECHES OF GEO. WILLIAM CURTIS.

GEORGE WM. CURTIS was introduced and spoke

you: I am aware that there must be short words about

follows:
FELLOW REPUBLICANS: I have a watch as well as

Services from the median well and material before in which if the contribution Mr. Douglas with the significant of the contribution of the contrib y smart workman." "Well, wont you und make a new barrel to this old bunghole take to make a new barrel to this old bunghole of mine?" [Laughter.] Then said the cooper, "It seems to me that the business bad gin out in that town, and I came back to the city." [Laughter and applause.] The man whose name is presented to you at Chicago, remember is a man whom you cannot buy or sell, nor scare. [Applause.] He stands on a platform of three planks, and the first of these is Honesty, so that his name is a proverb, as the name of Aristides was in Greece for justice; and the second of these is ability: so that he has met the greatest debater upon the other side, and defeated him before the eyes of the country, for the difference between Mr. Douglas and is ability; so that he has net the greatest debater upon the other side, and defeated him before the eyes of the country, for the difference between Mr. Douglas and Mr. Linceln is this, that Mr. Douglas is a little giant, and Mr. Linceln is a great giant; and Mr. Linceln took the little giant into his hand and looked at him for a moment, and laughed at him for an instant, then closed his band, and the little giant disappeared, even as the substance of the rails which the boy Abraham Lincoln used to split upon the prairies. [Great cheering.] Fellow-citizans, at some other time we shall all meet, when you are less weary, but I cannot leave this platform without recording my allegiance to the great leader whom we supported at Chicago, and saying that, in the midst of that swarm of people represents all parts of our country, while I felt that it was better for his renown that he should fill the seat of Buchanan, yet when the great shout went up for the adopted eandidate at Chicago, I, too, was there and I heard the thousands and tens and hundreds of thousands, not only in that wigwam, but wherever the telegraph could carry the great tidings, and my heart beat with others in the arms of stantile carry the great tidings, and my heart beat with others in the arms of stantile carry the great tidings, and my heart beat with others in the arms of stantile carry the great tidings, and my heart beat with others in the arms of stantile carry the great tidings, and my heart beat with others in the arms of stantile countrile carry the great tidings, and my heart beat with others in the arms of stantile countrile carry the great tidings, and my heart beat with others in the arms of stantile carry the great tidings, and my heart beat with others are a stantile carry the great tidings, and my heart beat with others are a stantile carry the great tidings, and my heart beat with others are a stantile carry the great tidings, and my heart beat with others are a stantile carry the great tidings.

ands, not only in that wigwam, but wherever the tele-graph could carry the great tidings, and my heart beat with others in the name of God, in the name of the Constitution and the men who made it, "Honest Old Abe and Victory," "Honest Old Able and Victory!" [Repeated cheering. [Repeated cheering.]

The Chairman announced that the Hon. Jos. Hoxic had been put down as the next speaker, but he had left the meeting on on account of illness. He had the pleasure of gratifying the wishes of the andience in introducing to them Mr. Wm. H. Iry of The Tribune of Ambleron (Ambleron).

ity of the South, than the white man, and by the Fugi-

ity of the South, than the white man, and by the Fugitive Slave law any lineal descendant of the anrepentant thief on the cross may come into this room and active may man here, and aske him to the South, without trial by jary. ["Let him try."] Why, they do try it. There has a man just gone to his long account—and a hot one, too—who has tried it. We are no freet than the least free among us; the chain is always as weak as it weakest link.

When I want to talk about Slavery, I will not take the petted slaves of Jean Randolph's Juba, but the feld hand, the man that is bought and sold like a hog or a borse, the man to whom is denied all the rights of marriage. Now there are precisely two million prosticutes in tee South all denied the rights of matrimony by a code of laws which appear to have been engendered in the alembic of hell. There is no country so mean, so low as the States of America. They combine everything that is mean and low in the oppression of the poor working man. [Loud applaues, and a few histes.] I hope gentlemen will hiss as much as they like, for I have no favors to ask; its not Republican doctume.

doctrine.

I w M tell you an anecdote about Horace Greeley. When he was a poor man—and he is always poor—be said tomething that the regular party didn't like, and a Cemmittee was appointed to wait on him. He was working as ufual when they came, as he always is, for he is not a man—he is a cteam-engine. He heard all that they had to say, which was that they were very sorry b hear The There was that they were very sorry b hear The There was that they were very sorry b hear The There was that they were very sorry b hear The There was that they were very sorry b hear The There was that they were very sorry b hear The There was that they were very sorry b hear they are the said this and that and appliance.] That is the stand The There was that I do not be like the said of the power of the press. I don't be lieve that when God Almighty made a Senator of the United States, he rested. I don't believe that one or two scholastic speches in the Senate in a year makes or breaks the Republican party are the men who make speeches in the Senate. ["Good," "good." Cheers.] I don't consider them as my leaders—hou man is my leaders—but there are some truth yet to be taught, and one is the way editors are treated by the politicisms whom they make. I have yet to read any of those great speeches in Congress, which were not exhausted previously by the newspapers in New-York. [Good]. I will take any speech you choose, for example, the tariff which Mr. Clay is said to have inangerated. Mr. Clay did no such thing—the Senate of the United States got all their thunder from two men—one was Hezekinh Niles, and the other was Mathew Carey.

I om not not going to lend my influence and voice in saying that Senators made the party. I have been in the party a long time myself, and know many others who have worked as hard as the rest of them, and yet never asked to be Senators, or Governors, or Judges, or anything. [Applause and langhter.] This sort of a worbhip is a very great wind

the outside meetings that were organized, to listen to the eloquence of the various speakers. During the early part of the evening the streets leading to the Cooper Institute presented a lively scene. Immense bonires, composed of tar barrels, were kindled in the streets, while scattered here, there, and in every direction, were boys bearing fi-ming torches and transparencies, upon which were appropriate inscriptions. The scene was hightened by the continued arrival of the various Ward associations, preceded by bands of music. Each association, upon its approach, was greeted with loud cheers, which were returned with a will. Not the least remarkable feature of the occasion was the "Rail-Splitters' Battalion," numbering about 150 men. There were three companies, commanded respectively by Capts. Bunce, Steriing, and Hopper. The arms carried consisted of a thin rail, surmouncted by a torch and a small flag. The Battalion arrived respectively by Capts. Bunce, Sterling, and Hopper.
The arms carried consisted of a thin rail, surmonated by a torch and a small flag. The Battalion arrived upon the ground about 9 o'clock, and as each company field past the stance, the members were greated with enthusiastic cheers. Their unique uniform and excellent drill were made the subject of many complimentary remarks. The Rail Splitters, with their music, marched into the great hall, where they were again received with cheers.

At the west stand, near Clinton Hall, a meeting was organized, and the Hon. A. V. Wassaa was called

rganized, and the Hon. A. V. WAKEMAN was called upon to preside.

HORACE GREELEY first addressed the meeting, and his remarks in regard to the action of the Chicago Convention, were received with manifest approval and im-

vention, were received with manifest approval and immense cheers.

The Hon. E. W. Andrews next spoke, and briefly reviewed the Slavery question, and the proposed dissolution of the Union by the South in the event of a Republican President being elected. It had been proposed, he said, to send Douglas a rail-splitting, as it was said his legs were too short to run for the Presidential chair. He compared the contest to the Heenan and Sayers fight, and asserted that the tallest man would wis. A man that stood six feet in his stockings could not help but, win the race; and this battle, as all others heretofore, would term inate in favor of the tallest.

Boy in the crowd—"How about David slaying Goliah!"

Goliah I"

The Hon. Rufus A. Andrews reviewed the course of the present Administration, and said that they had already had enough of Buchanan. [Voice in the crowd—" Let the dead rest!"] Mr. Andrews said he proposed to let the dead bury their dead, and after basing a few more remarks relative to the Administration, he concluded with a high eulogium upon the candidates.

Ar. Poers, was next introduced, and said that no ches of men in America seemed to be so easily duped as the working clarses. They had been for years addited to voting for a party which had no sympathy with them in their circumstances of toil—a party made of landlords, who, after procuring their votes, would turn round, and turn them out of their tenements, if the rent was not paid in advance. Thomas F. Meagher and other lights of the Democratic camp would talk to them of the brave men of history, and excite in them a love for the work of self-government, but always on a plan which seemed only to bolster up a snobbish aristocracy, and to crush the working-man lower in the laily-rinths of political contempt. He was a mechanic, and spoke to them according to what he knew and what they all knew to be true.

Messrs. Stewart and Wareman also spoke, and were loudly applauded.

At the stand in front of the hall, a large meeting was organized, and Mr. John A. Hardenserook was called upon to preside. The Chairman introduced Messrs. Horsee Greeley, Francis G. Young, Stewart L. Woodfird, J. S. Kitterland, C. Wild, and Dr. Hoeland, each of whom briefly addressed the meeting, and were enthusiastically cheered. The meeting was adjourned, with three cheers for "Honest Old Abe of the West." Candidates.

Mr. Poke, was next introduced, and said that ne

TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.-The recular meeting of the Democratic General Committee was

l eld at Tammany Hall last evening. Elijah F. Pardy was elected Chairmar, after which, there being no business before the Committee, the meeting adjourned.

THE TORNADO IN CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

A correspondent of The Springville Herald gives the following account of the terrific tornado that swept through some portions of Cattarangus County last

Wednesday:

This toroudo passed through the villages of Cattarangs and Waverley, in Cattarangus County. When first seen from Waverley, it appeared a very dones black cloud rising over the fill back of Cattarangus, running up to a point in the beavens. It seemed to move forward quite slowly—see slowly that one time, as I first waterbed it, I thought it rather receded. It proved only to be gathering strength for the terrific charge it was about to make on these villages.

As it neared us, there seemed in advance of the main black, frowning body behind, and acted as the advance or attacking party, whose business it was to prostrate all before it that opposed its onward march, fursting open doors, unroofing buildings, and preparing the way for the pillaging and plundering body that followed so close upon its heels.

No spot was too seared or private for its entrance, and no articles, however important or insignificant, but what it took possession of, adding to the stock which it had already accumulated of leaves, dirt, rags, wall-taper, wook, &c., which it pillaged from the factory and other buildings it had robbed in its devastating course, to say nothing of an occasional shirt, coat, last, or some article of female apparel, which it handled just as roughly and carelesely as though it belonged to the stronger sex. In one case it opened a lady's bureau drawer and took out a silk dress, which, after currying a number of rods, if hung upon the limbs of a tree, allowing it to expand with whild rather than with hoops.

But to speak more particularly of the destruction of property. At Cattarangues about a dozen buildings were entirely destroved, so that little or no use and the second of th

against the house. Hontz felt indigmant. Says he:
"Mine Cot, dat vas de sassyest trick I ever had blayed
wid me in all mine life!" He was not aware that it
was a kind admonition to keep out of bad company.

A hail-storm parsed through the village of Little
Valley just before this storm. One man said be picked
up a chunk of ice which measured three inches in
length, over two inches in width, and over one inch
thick. Much damage was done the buildings about
the depot. Calves were said to have been killed in the
lot by the hail-stones.

Poisoning Case .- The Plattaburgh (N. Y.) Express and Sentinel relates a poisoning case recently brought to light in the town of Saranac, which occurred a year ago. It appears that a Mr. St. John and his wife, with a family of five or six children, lived on a small farm in a seconded place; that an unmarried Irishman named James Creed was employed by them, and lived at their house some three years, when Mr. St John discovered that an improper intimacy existed between them. He therefore discharged Creed and forbade him from coming into his house. Creed, however, remaired in the vicinity, and frequently met with Mrs St. John. Finally the latter sent to Plattsburgh by a stage driver for arsenic and croton oil, and on the next day, May 25th, 1859, Mr. St. John died A while afterward Creed and Mrs. St. John were married. Since then it has been suspected that the husband was poisoned, and his remains were found, upon investigaion, to contain arsenic. Both the suspected parties are

SINGULAR ACCIDENTION A LOCOMOTIVE.—At about 10 o'clock this morning a singular accident occurred at the corner of Beach and Lincoln streets. One of Thurston's teams, consisting of fifteen horses, was drawing a locomotive, placed upon a platform cart, from the Boston Locomotive Works to the Boston and Lowell Railroad Depot. Just after the cart had crossed Lincoln street, the wheels nearest to the south sidewalk of Beach street began slowly to sink into the ground, stopping all locomotion. It appeared upon examination that a well in the cellar of the flour store of Seaman & Co., which extends to the curb-stone, had given way under the heavy weight, and that this caused the accident. The locomotive was fortunately chained to the cart, and both gradually sunk over until the locomotive struck the building, breaking the woodwork of the "cab" and crushing in the stone sidewalk but doing no ether injury of consequence. The gradual fall of the locomotive gave ample warning, and no person was injured. All passage through this portion of Beach street was immediately stopped by the police until the locomotive can be removed, which will probably occupy a day or two. It was named the Transport, and weighs 27 tuns.

[Boston Trav. SINGULAR ACCIDENTS O A LOCOMOTIVE. -At about

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Yesterday afternoon, as the Staten Island steamboat Sylph was on her 6 o'clock trip from this city, a Polish woman (name auknown), about 40 years of age, after divesting herself of hat and mantilla, jumped overboard. The steamboat Richard Stockton passing at the time, and the Captain seeing the occurrence, immediately stopped the boat and succreded in rescuing the woman. No cause is assigned for the act.

The annual meeting of Dr. Cheever's Church was held in the lecture-room of the Church last evening, the Paster in the chair. The Church elected a Clerk. Treasurer, four Deacons, and five members of the Prudential Committee, all of them hearty supporters of the Pastor. Fifty-five votes were cast for each officer, Dr. C.'s friends voting uniformly 43 against scattering numbers for opposition candidates.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

Of the versels wrecked near Memory Rock, edge the Great Basamas, within the past fourteen m \$100,000.

MARINE LOSSES FOR MAY. The marine disasters of the past month show the

Five months 1980. 5.735 750 5.472 6.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE .- The U. S. brig Perry NAVAL INTELLIGENCE,—The U. S. brig Perry, Licut. Com.'g R. L. Trighman, arrived at this port on Wednesday morning, in fifty-eight days from Mosteviceo, and forty-four days from St. Catherines, Bead, The Perry sailed from Mostevideo April 7, and left in that port the U. S. frigate Congress, Flag Officer Sands; U. S. brig Bainbridge, Licut. Com'g Woodhull, and U. S. steamer Pulaski, Licut. Com'g Macomb. Officers and men of the squadron all well. The U. S. brig Dolahio Com's Steadage, was daily phin. Com'r Steedman, was daily expected at Montevideo from a cruise on the coast of Brazil. Sailed from St. Catherines, Brazil April 21, and brought from that place four of the crew of the American whaling bark Tybee, charged with mutiny and a marderous assemble on their captain. She also brought home four invalids from the Brazil squadron.

REVOLTING OUTRAGE.—On Wednesday evening about 9 o'clock, a man giving his name as James Brown attempted an assault upon a young girl in the upper part of levely (ity. The circumstances are of a revolting nature, it child being only about seven years of age. Brown was arrestend brought before the Recorder yesterday morning, and, afterward witnesses had been sworn, he was committed to the County Jali, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

MARRIED.

BIRDSEYE—BEACH—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 7, at 8t. John's Church, by the Rev Issack Pock of Greenwich, Conn., Charles C. Birdes; e of New-York, to Frances Hangerford, daughter of Fedward Beach, eaq., of Brooklyn.

BOGART—DE ANGELIS—On Thursday, June 7, by the Rev. Dr. Chambers, Richerd W. Bogart to Mary, daughter of Gideon De Argelis, all of this city.

BROWN—WALTON—On Thursday, June 7, by the Rev. Edward O. Flags. Timothy V. Rrown to Mary C., eldest daughter of Elisha L. Walten, esq., all of this city.

NILES-On Thursday, June 7, Welcom David Niles, aged 44 years, 2 months and 20 days.

His friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the famenal at his late residence, No. 263 Seventh street, on Saturday, June 9, at 2 p m., without further notice.

For additional Marriages and Deaths see 3d Page.

In brig Harvest Gueen, from Rermuda—J. Onteridge, F. J. Waller, C. B. Dana, F. Wikimson, Mr. Outerbridge, Caroline Outerbridge, Anna Fearmail, Mary Dana.
In brig Henrietta, from Grand Turk (T. I).—Mr. F. Todd, W. Todd, Miss Todd, Rev. Mr. Hartwell and 2 children.

Sandy Hook...10:55 | Gov. Island....11:45 | Hell-Gate..... 2:45

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK JONE 7.

Steamships—Huntsville, Post, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Ce.; Roaneke, Couch, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Delaware, Camon, Fhiladelphia, F. Perkins.
Ships—Constitution, Junes, Liverpool, Williams & Guiou Grece Ross, Pendleton, Quebec, Walsh, Carver & Chase; West

Grece Boss, Pendleton, Quebec, Walsh, Carver & Chare; Weer Continent, Collegan, Shanghee, J. Jewett.

Berks—Norumbers, Saunders, Galveston, J. H. Brower & C. Marmion, Adems, Havana, Truxillo & Russell; Griffin, Dav Havana, I. F. Gager.

Rugs—J. Feers, Servens, St. Mary's, C. & E. J. Peters; V. McGlivey, Warren, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; A. D. Jorda Jorden, Charleston, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Mystic, Godfred, Cherleston, M. D. Brookman & Co.; Mystic, Godfred, C. P. Burdett, Faele, Terry, Montevideo, G. S. Cett, C. P. Burdett, Faele, Terry, Montevideo, G. S. Cett, C. Wilmington, F. Talbet & Co.

Schoners—Frencis Jane, Allen, Turket, N. J. Sturses & G. Schoners—Frencis Jane, Allen, Turket, N. J. Sturses & G.

Wilmington, F. Tilbidad, E. D. Brookman & Co., Sans, Steel Wilmington, F. Telbot & Co. Schroners—Frencis Jane, Allen, Tusket, N. J., Sturges & Co. Schroners—Frencis Jane, Allen, Tusket, N. J., Sturges & Co. Schroners—Allen Boston; Marine, Merthew, Wilmington, F. S. Powell; D. B. Warner, Carrow, Charleston, McCready & Mott; Norparell, Hall Cornwallie, D. K. De Wolfe; Wythe Tottle, Richmond, C. H. Pierson, W. S. Sergent, Sergent, 22:20 Sloop-Fashion, Young, Providence, master,

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., mdee, and pass to Luddem & Heincken.

Steamship Mount Vernon, Layfield, Baltimore and Norfolk, udee, and pass to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Steamship Mount Vernon, Layfield, Baltimore and Nerfolk, under, and pass, to H. R. Cromwell & C. Stip Canvass Back, Clarke, Shanghae Jan. 24, teas, silks, &c., to Wilmerding, Mount & Co. Passed Angier Feb. 14. Has hed almost constant light winds since leaving Straits of Sanda. Passed the Gulfstream 2d inst.; since has had light baffling sir and thick fog.

Brig Triumph, Barbour, Havana May 22, molasses to Whitmen, Bros & Co.

Ship Silas Greenman. Webber, New-Orleans 16 days, mder, and pass to Wm. J. Frost. May 23, off Carysfort Reef Light, spoke bark St. Jago, from Matarina for Portland.

Bark Charles Browser (of Rockland), Gould, Palermo & days, Full, &c., to R. W. Trundy.

Bark Traveler (Nr., of Liverpoel), Randall, Rto Janetro Application, to R. W. Trundy.

Bark Traveler (Nr., of Liverpoel), Randall, Rto Janetro & days, May 30, lat. 31 42 lon. 57, signaled Br. brig Spanish Main (ef Heilfax), steering N. E. 2d inst., lat. 36 18, lon. 71 20, signaled tark Wenhum, steering N.

Brig Harvest Queen (Br.), Hollis, Bermuda 16 days, onloss to Middleton & Co. June 4, in the northern edge of the Galf, passed a portion of a vessel's house, apparently but a short time in the water.

Grig Lady of the Lake, Marshall, Elizabethport, coal, for Boston.

Brig Focca Helena (Dutch galliot), De Waal, Amsterdem 10.

brig Lady of the Lake, plarsman, killancehport, coat, for left, ton, Brig Focca Helena (Dutch galliot), De Waal, Amsterdam ich das a, mdse, to Funche & Meincke.

Frig Henris Ha (Br.), Hodsdon, Grand Turk, T. I., May 24, silt to McGall & Frith.

rig Wildu an (Dutch), Briest, Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, 64 days, woel to Funche & Meincke.

Lig W. m. McGilley, Warren, Rondont, coal, for Bangor.

Schi, Fear Not (Brit.), Knowles, Elethuera 10 days, fruit to Jach Frass. ig Wildnan (Dutch), Driest, Port Eifzabeth, Algoa Bay, 64 days, voel to Funche & Meincke. Laig Wm. McGilvey, Warren, Rondont, ceal, for Bangor. Schr. Fear Not (Brit.), Knowles, Elethuera 10 days, fruit to Jeph Finess. Schr. B. D Pitts, Sand, Newbern, N. C., 5 days, navel stores to W. Williams. Schr. Crenshaw, Mass, Richmond 4 days, flour, ke., to C. H.

Schr. M. C. Tacon, Ireland, Virginia 3 days, wood-Schr. Amanda, Kelly, Johesport 4 days, spare

Schr. Amanda, Kelly, Johesport 4 days, spars to Feck & Church.
Schr. Shylock, Haws. Roudout, coal for Providence.
Schr. Eben Herbert, Pendleton, Eastport 10 days, lath, &c., 14
Jed Frye.
Schr. Medera, Rhodes, Rockland 9 days. li
Schr. Constitution (of Hampshier)
days, potatoes to D. R. De W.
Schr. Boston, HutelSchr. Blob W. Harton, N. S., 20
Schr. Bicher Vaux, Frink, Beaufort, N. C., 4 days, naval stores
to D. Murray.

Schr. D. W. Sanders, Farrell, Newbern, N. C., 3 days, navel stores to master Schr. Howard, Powell, Newbern, N. C., 4 days, naval steres to

Schr. Howard, Powell, Newbern, N. C., 4 days, naval stores in master.

Schr. Swan, Sterling, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. J. McClosky, Stebbins, Portland 2 days, stone.

Schr. E. M. Edwards, Edwards Brookhaven 2 days.

Schr. E. M. Edwards, Edwards Brookhaven 2 days.

Schr. S. T. King, Hall, Calais 7 days, Inmber to master.

Schr. Almon Becon, Hawes, Pertland 2 days.

Schr. C. Pendleton (of New London), Church, Remedics 3 days sugar and molesses to master. Had very light weather the entire passage. May 28, lat 24 42, lon. 79 53, spoke ship Stephen.

Baldwin, 16 days from New Orleans, for Boston.

Schr. Daniel C. Foster, Thompson, Virginia 2 days, wood.

Schr. My Rover, Hughes, Wilmington 6 days, cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Lion, Taylor, Washington S. C., 4 days naval stores.

Schr. M. Collins, Cellins, Alexandria 3 days, coal.

Schr. Horizon, Jarvis, Beaufort, N. C., 12 days, naval stores to W. Williams.

Schr. Horizon, Jarvis, Beaufort, N. C., E dajs, W. Williams.
Schr Minerva L. Wedseore (of New-Haven), Robinson, Matsanas & days, finit to J. & T. Pearsall.
Schr Wm. Alley. Grant, Mobile 16 days, cotton to master.
Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, indee. and pass to J.

Allen.

Staner Josephon, Green, Philadelphia, mdse, to Loper & Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, undse, and pass to Isnac Odell. SAILED-Steamships Huntsville, for Savannah; Rosneks, for

Norfolk &c.

BELOW-Brigs Daniel Huntley (Br.), Porto Rico 18 days;
Margaret (Br.), Porto Rico 10 days.

(Both by pilot-boat Wm. R. Remer, No. 12.

WIND-During the day, from W.S.W. to S.S.W.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, June 7, sunset.—Ship Constitution for Liverpool, cleared the Ear at 4:45 p. m. A ship to W. J. Frost, from New-Orleans, is coming in past the Hook. Wind light W. Hift-HLANDS.—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind light N. W. Weather clear.

The ship Manon, reported as foundered at sea April 29, on her passage from Bahla for New-York, reported by telegraph from St. John, N. B., per Prince Albert, is probably the Swedish but Miner, with 4600 bags sugar, consigned to Kirkland & Son, et this city.

The ship law is now on the large sectional dock for repair. She will be stripped, recoulded, newly coppered, and thorough graphed.